

1 Issue]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
INDIA

AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

RICE	OILSEEDS
WHEAT	JUTE
COTTON	INDIGO
SUGARCANE	

FOR VARIOUS PERIODS FROM

1893-94 TO 1907-08



CALCUTTA

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING INDIA

1908

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. A vertical line runs down the right side of the page, creating a margin. The paper appears to be from a notebook or a set of legal pads. There are some faint smudges and marks on the surface, particularly near the bottom right corner.

PREFACE TO THE TENTH ISSUE.

In previous years the record of the conditions prevailing at the time of forecast in each province was summarized for the years dealt with in the tables, and prefixed to them; but this form of presentation was both cumbrous and inconvenient, as merchants wishing to discover the causes of marked fluctuations in area or yield might take some time to discover the summary with the particular crop, particular province, and particular season in which they were interested. Considerations of space also rendered it necessary to confine the figures given to fifteen years instead of giving a complete series from 1891-92 as in the issues prior to 1907. In the present volume accordingly the summaries have been omitted, and in their stead a new column opened in the tables of area and outturn epitomizing in a phrase the character of the season—thus enabling the reader to see at a glance the bearing of one upon the other. The interest of the publication has, it is hoped, been further enhanced by the insertion of the prefatory notes hitherto exclusively appended to Table IX in the volume of Agricultural Statistics—explaining in detail for each province how the forecasts are prepared.

PAJASTING *Director* SOCIETY of Commercial Intelligence

November 16, 1908

CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL NOTES	1—3
PROVINCIAL NOTES	2—6
TABLES of Area and Yield—	
ABSTRACT TABLE	8—9
RICE	10—11
WHEAT	12—15
COTTON	16—19
OILSEEDS—	
LINSEED	20—21
RAPE AND MUSTARD	22—23
SESAMUM	24—27
GROUNDNUT	28
JUTE	29
INDIGO	30
SUGARCANE	31

AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

GENERAL NOTES

In the course of each year periodical estimates of the area and yield of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department.

The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third (and final) estimate, fuller and more precise than the first two, but for both cotton and sesamum, of which there are early and late varieties, four reports are issued.

The estimates state the area actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, but fields which have been sown with other crops, owing to the failure of the first sowings, are not entered.

The areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities.

The estimates are not made for the whole of India and they are necessarily, in the most favourable circumstances, only approximations to the truth. The very complete agricultural records in most of the provinces in connection with the assessment of the land revenue render it possible in many cases to state with great exactness the area sown with each crop; but an equally important factor in determining the outturn, namely, the average yield per acre, has to be estimated, and exactness can be obtained only by the most careful consideration of the classes of soil, the methods of cultivation, and the climatic conditions which depend mainly on the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall in every part of the reporting areas. The quantitative estimates are thus often imperfect and they have generally been too low. The attention recently paid to the estimates of the cotton and wheat crops showed that some of the estimates relating to past years were extremely defective, but measures have been taken which appear already to have effected a substantial improvement. The revision of the estimates which was attempted has not however been entirely successful, for the reason that there are large unregistered movements of cotton across provincial boundaries by road, while the information from some of the Native States is defective and the internal consumption other than that in mills defies accurate computation. A conventional estimate of consumption outside mills has however been made in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and included in the figures of net exports and consumption shown at the end of the table relating to cotton. In view of the carrying over of stocks from one year to another it is interesting to calculate the averages on these figures. Estimates of area and production are now received from various areas which were formerly unreported; but the fact that the total estimated outturn continues to fall short of the total of net exports and consumption shows that there is still much room for improvement in the estimates of production.

Attention has also been paid to the improvement of the jute forecast, and the yield for past years, from 1895 to 1904, has been corrected by the statistics of exports and consumption, but the estimates of the area cultivated are based on data, which are still uncertain, although they have recently been improved. Next to those for cotton and jute the estimates of acreage are most complete in respect of wheat. For the other crops, however, the estimates of area apply only to the specified regions where those crops are largely grown, and not to the whole of India. Thus, the rice estimates relate only to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Lower Burma, and Madras, and those for sugarcane to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, the United Provinces, the Panjab, the North-West Frontier, and Bombay. Again, for the reporting territories the estimates are sometimes imperfect, for, with some exceptions, those tracts have been excluded which have not been accurately surveyed or are held under privileged tenures, and hence do not possess the regular establishments maintained elsewhere for reporting the area placed under each crop. The most serious omission from this cause is in the figures for Madras, which is a large producer of rice, cotton, sesamum, and indigo, but which up to 1906-07 made forecasts only for the raiyatwari villages or about two-thirds of the area of the British districts. The Feudatory States within provincial boundaries are also generally omitted from the forecasts of all the provinces except Bombay and Sind. But for these omissions and a certain element of uncertainty in regard to crops which are grown conjointly or interspersed in the same field, the estimates of area relating to the Panjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Madras may be regarded as fairly exact. The statistics for the British districts of Bombay are also very correct, but in this publication they are combined with the more conjectural figures of the provincial Feudatory States in which a large proportion of the cotton, oilseeds, and wheat is grown. The statistics of area for Bengal and Eastern Bengal which relate to nearly the whole of the

cultivated portion of the province, omitting unimportant Feudatory States, are also conjectural since they consist of estimates which are founded on information of varying degrees of accuracy and which have been verified by cadastral survey in respect of only about 43 per cent for Bengal and 19 per cent for Eastern Bengal.

The statistics for the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the numerous States in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies rest on data similar to those of British India, and like them mostly refer to tracts in which there exists a reporting agency not equal in efficiency to that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Estimates are also included for some of the revenue-free lands held on privileged tenures.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Burma.

Estimates are made for rice and cotton.

The figures for area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors.

The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, Inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons.

The figures for both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the Deputy Commissioner. The Director of Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers.

(Rice) Estimates are made for the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpadaung, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Maubin, Pyawb, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thaton. The standard is 32 baskets (of 48 lb each) = 1,536 lb of unhusked rice to the acre.

(Cotton) Until 1902-03 the estimates for cotton related to the five principal cotton-growing districts, namely, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Since that year all the cotton-producing districts have been reported on. Except in districts, where a settlement officer has conducted experiments in crop cutting, it is not possible to estimate accurately the average yield per acre.

Assam.

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, mustard, jute, and sugarcane. The information is received from district officers, who in their turn obtain figures from mandals in the case of the temporarily-settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara. These figures are said to be checked by sub-divisional and district officers, but, except where the district or the sub-divisional officer is himself able to do it, there is no valid check at all, and sometimes figures returned by district officers are more or less inaccurate and inconsistent.

(Rice) The estimates for rice relate to all the plains districts (i.e., excluding the hill tracts). The crop includes the *bhadoi*, *ais*, or autumn rice, and the *aman*, *bas*, or winter rice. The yield of a normal crop is taken to be 7 cwt per acre for autumn rice and 10 cwt per acre for winter rice.

(Cotton) Cotton is grown in the Garo and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, and Sibsagar. It is also believed to be grown in the Naga Hills, but it is not possible to make any estimate of the crop there. The crop is sown in March and April. The normal rate of outturn is taken to be 200 lb of cleaned cotton (400 lb of seed cotton) per acre.

(Oilseeds) Mustard is grown in all the districts; but the estimates in this table relate to temporarily settled tracts only. Up to 1901-02 the season's figures were based on a standard (600 lb to the acre) which was first adopted in 1893. In 1902-03 a separate standard rate of outturn was fixed for each district.

(Jute) The estimates for jute relate to the three districts of Sylhet, Goalpara, and the Garo Hills in which the cultivation of jute is of any importance. The Bengal rate of 1,200 lb (= 3 bales) per acre for a normal crop is taken to estimate the yield of the crop.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the plains districts. The average yield of raw sugar (*gur*) is taken to be 22 cwt per acre.

Eastern Bengal.

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and sugarcane. The figures are more or less conjectural, being based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, who obtain their information from thana (police) officers. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Eastern Bengal for the last ten years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

(Rice) The rice crop includes the *bhadoi*, *ais*, or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *aman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice.

(sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 10 cwt per acre for winter rice and 7 cwt per acre for autumn and summer rice. These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice.

Wheat is grown in all the districts excepting Dinajpur, Bogra, Dacca, Backerganj, (Wheat) Tippera, Noakhali, and Chittagong. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 10½ maunds or 861lb per acre.

For cotton four reports are prepared during the season. The crop is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, and is grown in Jalpaiguri and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Separate rates of standard outturn have been adopted for each district. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers all the districts except Chittagong. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gér*) is estimated at 22 cwt per acre. (Sugarcane)

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, indigo, and sugarcane. In the absence of any Revenue Agency the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last thirteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards. *In Bengal.*

The rice crop includes the *bhadoi*, *ahs* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *aman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is calculated as follows: the area cultivated with winter rice is multiplied by 15 maunds to the acre, and the area with autumn and summer rice by 10 maunds (the maund in each case being equal to 82½lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice. (Rice)

Wheat is grown in all the districts, excepting Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Puri. Of the total area under the crop the districts of the Patna Division contain about one-half and those of the Bhagalpur division about one-third. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984lb per acre for the Bihar districts, 10½ maunds or 861lb per acre for the Bengal districts, and 45lb per acre for the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. (Wheat)

For cotton two reports were prepared up to 1901-05, one on the early and the other on the late crop; but from 1905-06 four reports are prepared during the season. The early crop, which is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and in the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions and also to a limited extent in Shahabad and Darbhanga. The late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Manbhum, Singhbhum, and in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions, excepting the districts of Gaya, Purnea, the Santhal Parganas, and Angul. Separate rates of standard outturn for the early and the late crops have been adopted for each district. (Cotton)

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Darjeeling, Angul, and Ranchi, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre. (Oilseeds)

Sesamum is grown in all districts except Darjeeling; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds per acre.

The estimate of the jute crop covers seventeen districts in which jute is grown, namely, Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah, all the districts of the Presidency Division, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Darjeeling, the Santhal Parganas, Cuttack, and Balasore. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

The report on indigo relates to districts in which the crop is still grown, namely, Nadia, Jessore, all the districts of the Patna Division except Patna, and all the districts of the Bhagalpur Division except Darjeeling. The average yield is assumed to be 20lb an acre in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and in the districts of the Patna Division, and (Indigo)

125 an acre in all the remaining districts of the province. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district in a year of normal, that is, 100 per cent outturn.

(Sugarcane) The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gír*) is estimated at 22 cwt per acre.

United Provinces.

Estimates are made for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are furnished by patvaris and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop cutting experiments conducted in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds five hundred.

(Cotton) The Native State of Rampur, which is the only cotton-growing State in the province, is included in the estimates from 1905-06. The estimates of both area and yield are based on the figures furnished by the six tahsils of the State.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for all oilseeds show separately the mixed crop, that is, crop grown in the same field with other crops, which is gathered in small quantities over a wide area mostly for home consumption. The estimates of the mixed crop are, however, highly conjectural.

Linseed, unmixed with any other crop, is chiefly grown in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal; and rapeseed in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal and Kheri.

The only districts in which til (sesamum), unmixed with any other crop, is cultivated to any considerable extent are Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Silapur, Gonda, and Bahraich.

(Indigo) In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund of dye represents the full average yield in an average year.

Panjab.

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by Collectors after personal enquiry from tahsildars and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the Collectors and tahsildars must amount to several thousands.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop include all the districts of the province.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop relate to all the districts except Simla, and include the following Native States from 1901-05:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, and Jhind.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for rapeseed relate to all but four districts, the exceptions being Simla, Jalandhar, Montgomery, and Gurdaspur.

The estimates for sesamum relate to twenty-two districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Ferozpur, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Siákot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Indigo) Until 1901-05 the estimates for indigo related to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop was grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye. From that year the estimates relate to four districts only: Rohtak, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to fifteen selected districts. The crop is sown in March and April.

N.-W. Frontier.

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, and sugarcane. Until 1903-04 an estimate was made for the sesamum crop also, but as the area never exceeded 10,000 acres it has been discontinued.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the patvaris in their field-to-field inspection in each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers.

The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. They were framed for each assessment circle which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates received from the district officers.

(Wheat) The estimates for wheat relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Tochi Agency from 1904-05, and the Kurram Agency from 1906-07.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop include all the districts of the province.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for rapeseed up to 1905-06 relate to all districts except Kohat. From 1906-07 Kohat has been included.

(Sugarcane) The sugarcane crop is sown in March and April. The estimate relates to three selected districts, namely, Hazara, Peshawar, and Bannu.

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, groundnut and sugarcane. The estimates include British districts as well as Native States. *Bombay and Sind.*

In the British districts of the Presidency the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circle, and then for the taluka. The taluka figures are totalled up for each district in the Director's office. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91.2 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99.6 per cent in Sind. In the case of Native States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 175 in the Presidency proper, 57 in Sind, and 33 in the Native States.

No standard of yield has yet been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures by a formula based partly on actual ascertainment of yield by crop cuttings and partly on returns of estimated yield and local enquiry. The ascertainment of actual yield is being systematically continued in each district under the direction of the provincial Agricultural Department, and the results are tabulated and compared in order to form a basis for a revision of the formula. The unit of area in the formula is the taluk and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's estimate is prepared by the mamlatdars (or mahalkaris where the taluk is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. A copy of the estimate is at the same time sent to the Collector through the sub-divisional officer, who sends his remarks, if any, to the Collector, forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The Collector on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district.

Except for Gujarát, the formula is framed on a system by which allowance is made in the quantitative yield for the ascertained tendency of the raiyat to under-estimate good yields and to over-estimate poor yields.

For Sind there are no formula, and all the necessary information is obtained by the District Collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formula for adjoining British districts is applied.

The estimates for wheat include the British districts and Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, and Sind. (Wheat)

The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarát, Karnátak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March. (Cotton)

The estimates for linseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, and Karnátak. (Oilseeds)

Those for rapeseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát and Sind.

The estimates for sesamum include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan (excluding Kanara), and Sind.

The estimates for groundnut include the British districts and Native States in the Deccan and the Belgaum district in Karnátak. (Groundnut)

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

As regards acreage, the figures for cotton and sesamum are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with those crops as disclosed by the field-to-field inspection by patwaris. The reporting agency consists of 211 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 24 patwaris working under each inspector. Each tahsil has usually 4 revenue inspectors. *Central Provinces.*

Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. For wheat the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree as it is of importance only in the case of the rice crop for which no estimates are made. The standards were revised in 1894 on a review of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1888-89 to 1891-92. They were again revised in 1898 on a revision of crop cuttings made during the four years 1892-93 to 1895-96. The standards for cotton were again revised in 1903. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13.8 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by district officers who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Until 1897-98, the figures did not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Biláspur, and Drág, for which no statistics were available, the survey being in progress. Since that year, the surveyed portions of these zamindari areas have been included.

- (Wheat) The area sown with wheat as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 15 per cent in the districts of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Divisions, and by from 25 to 40 per cent in the rest of the province.
- (Cotton) The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by deductions varying in the different districts from 7 to 16 per cent.
- (Oilseeds) In the case of linseed sown with gram the area is reduced by 20 per cent for the purpose of excluding gram.

Benar. Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.
The system by which areas are returned is similar to that in the Central Provinces.
No standard yield was fixed until 1903-04 and there was no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts. The estimates from 1903-04 have been calculated on the lines followed in the Central Provinces, taking the standard of normal outturn per acre to be 550lb for wheat, 100lb for cotton (cleaned), and 350lb each for linseed and sesamum.

Madras. Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, sugarcane, and castorseed.

The estimates of the rate of yield are those reported by tahsildars or deputy tahsildars, which are tabulated in the office of the Board of Revenue.

(Rice) For rice the standard rates are based on the grain values of soils taken for settlement purposes, and worked out for each settled district as the standard for these districts. For districts not yet settled, and for Tinnevely, the average of all settled districts is taken.

(Cotton) For cotton the standard has been determined on a full consideration of all available data at 40lb per acre for *Northern* and *Westerns*, 55lb for *Salems*, 90lb for *Tinnevellies*, and 50lb for *Cocanadas* and others. The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of December. The harvesting of the crop begins in February and continues until July or August.

(Sesamum) For sesamum the standard of yield has been fixed with reference to the latest crop cutting experiments at 336lb per acre for the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly districts, 224lb for Malabar and the Deccan districts, and 280lb for the remaining districts.

(Groundnut) The groundnut crop is chiefly grown in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, more than half being grown in South Arcot. The crop is also very largely grown in the zamindari area from which no statistical information is at present obtainable. The rate of outturn has been fixed at 10 cwt of nuts in shell per acre.

(Indigo) The estimates for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Kistna, Nellore, Karnul, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North and South Arcot. The standard of yield was taken, on the best information on record, at 25lb of dye to the acre.

(Sugarcane) The sugarcane crop is grown chiefly in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Cuddapah. The standard of yield has been fixed at 45 cwt of manufactured jaggery (*gur*) to the acre.

Ajmer-Merwara. Estimates are made for cotton only. As regards area, the information is taken from the field book (*khassra girdawari*) prepared by the patwaris in November each year and checked by the higher revenue officers. The estimates of yield are based on the average of the results obtained by crop cutting experiments conducted each year. The Ajmer-Merwara district is divided into 12 girdawars' circles and in each circle the girdawar carries out crop experiment every harvest. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner does the same in the Ajmer tahsil, and the tahsildars of Beawar and Todgarh in the two tahsils in Merwara. Each harvest a piece of land under a particular crop is selected and its yield weighed. The results of all the experiments are sent to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner in whose office a combined return is prepared and included in the annual report.

The figures include khalsa as well as jagir and istimrar areas.

Rajputana and Central India. Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. They are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in most cases.

Hyderabad. Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. Until 1902-03 the figures excluded jagir and such other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures; since then statistics for these areas have been obtained as far as possible and included in the statement.

Mysore. Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton.

Tables of Area and Yield

ABSTRACT TABLE OF AREA AND YIELD

			1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01
Rice	{	acres	49,525,300	50,002,241	49,396,747	48,021,462	52,205,466	52,682,050	51,969,036	48,832,493
		cwt	459,119,400	497,901,780	415,355,100	275,676,100	498,350,700	505,640,600	451,553,480	413,506,700
Wheat	{	acres	28,716,735	28,421,851	24,071,320	20,579,727	24,537,775	25,370,078	18,687,762	23,864,550
		tons	7,268,982	6,998,930	5,380,342	5,363,289	7,209,384	6,837,674	5,357,142	7,093,520
Cotton	{	acres	15,401,156	14,959,103	14,515,662	14,643,495	13,683,437	14,602,892	11,864,576	14,231,150
		bales (a)	3,906,538	2,989,019	3,632,012	3,351,408	3,396,563	3,836,730	2,526,830	3,592,372
Linseed	{	acres { pure	4,854,100	3,781,684	2,954,093	2,020,747	2,707,887	2,829,475	1,648,903	2,417,891
		mixed	503,000	603,000	560,000	345,000	425,000	445,000	409,000	460,000
	{	tons { pure	559,800	271,798	287,407	163,479	354,994	336,610	206,220	247,024
		mixed	65,000	53,899	82,462	53,504	90,376	91,284	89,464	79,000
Rape and mustard	{	acres { pure	3,076,000	3,582,181	3,001,913	2,910,682	3,822,996	3,109,988	2,693,766	4,077,366
		mixed	1,557,000	1,613,000	1,290,000	1,526,000	1,459,000	1,509,000	1,381,000	1,449,000
	{	tons { pure	546,216	521,031	462,084	441,814	682,807	567,698	447,046	650,226
		mixed	240,000	216,050	359,979	340,602	436,451	410,983	425,471	372,000
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	{	acres { pure	2,619,240	3,000,969	3,171,472	3,369,198	3,662,109	3,530,625	3,316,087	4,052,491
		mixed	509,000	443,000	560,000	672,000	584,000	713,000	517,000	622,000
	{	tons { pure	222,609	277,933	282,129	250,958	355,817	343,118	213,256	72,856
		mixed	50,000	40,000	55,000	45,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	75,000
Jute (b)	{	acres	2,222,600	2,261,300	2,242,700	2,196,600	2,151,600	1,624,400	1,961,800	2,093,400
		bales	5,001,700	6,144,300	5,551,030	5,717,000	6,839,000	5,334,000	5,412,000	6,526,000
Indigo	{	acres	1,552,008	1,688,042	1,414,002	1,603,901	1,339,099	1,010,318	1,026,900	990,375
		cwt	179,437	237,494	190,924	163,673	166,812	139,320	111,890	148,020
Groundnut	{	acres	...	...	243,400	306,020	214,803	217,814	173,946	294,408
		tons	...	...	...	...	55,962	70,561	9,250	28,631
Sugarcane	{	acres	...	...	...	...	...	2,485,681	2,541,470	2,404,156
		tons	...	...	...	...	...	2,076,234	1,860,005	2,276,733

(a) The yield in bales for all the years represents the quantities exported from India and consumed in the country in and out of the mills, as the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption. (See page 19)

(b) See footnotes on page 29 regarding the acreage and yield of jute

IN EACH YEAR FROM 1893-94 TO 1907-08

1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08		
48,511,190	51,842,890	49,461,465	51,586,900	54,428,600	54,157,600	51,098,500	acres	Rice
384,294,100	469,484,800	439,280,700	418,461,100	433,138,300	427,743,800	387,300,200	cwt	
23,446,161	23,395,277	28,413,743	28,470,200	26,357,400	29,212,500	22,661,900	acres	Wheat
6,090,524	7,971,446	9,641,145	7,582,010	8,570,140	8,491,700	6,136,400	tons	
14,506,295	16,581,018	18,025,000	19,918,000	21,072,000	22,841,000	21,074,000	acres	Cotton
4,054,588	4,540,217	4,269,367	4,454,254	4,635,751	5,361,655	4,479,413	bales (a)	
2,546,694	2,592,237	3,609,079	3,747,460	2,711,800	3,110,200	1,813,100	pure	Linseed
498,000	621,000	592,000	647,000	567,000	633,000	269,000	mixed	
251,808	359,588	466,832	298,400	265,200	312,200	133,200	pure	
100,113	122,000	105,000	49,000	88,000	113,000	30,000	mixed	
3,082,002	3,421,883	3,583,415	3,540,000	4,002,800	4,183,100	3,274,700	pure	Rape and mustard
1,461,000	2,335,000	2,429,000	2,509,000	2,026,000	2,210,000	1,870,000	mixed	
525,035	521,926	623,206	510,400	563,600	629,100	461,000	pure	
430,617	516,000	542,000	336,000	398,000	424,000	217,000	mixed	
3,711,711	4,435,648	4,838,164	4,178,700	3,918,800	3,864,900	3,758,900	pure	Sesamum (til or jinjili)
611,000	717,000	747,000	600,000	700,000	775,000	900,000	mixed	
96,210	13,587	539,475	300,400	314,800	451,000	241,600	pure	
60,000	80,000	70,000	35,000	45,000	90,000	30,000	mixed	
2,263,800	2,142,700	2,275,050	2,899,700	3,128,300	3,432,900	3,915,200	acres	Jute (b)
7,438,000	6,577,000	7,241,000	7,400,000	8,140,900	9,206,400	9,667,400	bales	
791,190	615,511	706,684	476,900	388,600	421,200	371,300	acres	Indigo
112,819	79,207	102,802	58,900	48,200	65,700	51,400	cwt	
434,222	491,155	474,193	459,700	485,900	622,000	668,600	acres	Groundnut (c)
93,298	61,854	94,419	214,000	211,200	273,760	259,100	tons	
2,316,391	2,207,820	2,114,692	2,244,800	2,111,000	2,351,300	2,622,400	acres	Sugarcane
2,322,476	1,906,781	1,871,966	2,169,000	1,725,600	2,201,300	2,054,700	tons	

(c) The figures of yield for years previous to 1901-02 relate to Bombay only

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

RICE

[The figures in cwt. represent the outturn of clean rice]

PROVINCE	acres	cwt	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1893-94 . . .	37,896,500	374,227,800	Favourable for winter but less unfavourable for autumn rice
1894-95 . . .	38,639,500	416,857,200	Favourable throughout
1895-96 . . .	37,447,600	317,514,600	Rainfall insufficient during the latter part of the season
1896-97 . . .	36,177,400	179,637,400	Very unfavourable. Extensive failure of crop with famine
1897-98 . . .	39,549,500	398,142,000	Favourable
1898-99 . . .	39,605,400	405,812,900	Favourable
1899-1900 . . .	39,490,500	357,956,860	Unfavourable for autumn, but better for winter rice
1900-01 . . .	36,013,900	311,508,600	Not favourable owing to ill distributed rainfall
1901-02 . . .	35,094,800	272,201,900	Unfavourable particularly for the winter crop
1902-03 . . .	37,553,700	358,977,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	31,931,500	316,669,700	Not favourable owing to deficient rainfall
1904-05 . . .	38,355,200	347,229,100	Rainfall unseasonable and ill distributed
1905-06 . . .	25,150,600	227,967,500	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1906-07 . . .	24,516,000	195,515,500	Unfavourable owing to unseasonable rainfall and floods
1907-08 . . .	21,473,200	140,161,100	Unfavourable. Rainfall unseasonable and ill distributed
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>			
1905-06 . . .	15,960,200	101,807,600	Crop damaged by heavy rain and consequent floods
1906-07 . . .	15,723,500	119,835,800	Unfavourable for autumn but favourable for winter crop
1907-08 . . .	15,056,800	130,138,000	Very favourable for autumn but less so for winter crop
<i>Madras (b)</i>			
1893-94 . . .	6,710,200	37,017,600	Favourable at first, but late rains injured crop in places
1894-95 . . .	6,569,400	35,662,600	Rainfall partial and insufficient
1895-96 . . .	6,881,000	56,359,500	Generally favourable, though crop affected in places by floods
1896-97 . . .	6,620,000	48,359,700	Unfavourable in northern but better in southern districts
1897-98 . . .	6,935,200	47,991,700	Crop affected by failure of north east monsoon
1898-99 . . .	7,166,000	51,916,700	Rain deficient in northern and excessive in southern districts
1899-1900 . . .	6,429,000	39,437,100	Favourable at first, but latterly unfavourable in most districts
1900-01 . . .	6,591,000	49,023,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02 . . .	6,858,200	51,490,200	Favourable
1902-03 . . .	7,734,800	57,135,500	Favourable
1903-04 . . .	7,768,300	58,200,000	Favourable
1904-05 . . .	6,322,700	40,497,000	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1905-06 . . .	6,604,100	45,883,200	Not unfavourable
1906-07 . . .	6,944,400	50,439,200	Rainfall seasonable
1907-08 . . .	7,276,800	52,261,100	Water supply not quite sufficient, but crop fair

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1901-05

(b) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to raiyatwari villages; but since that year estimates for certain zamindari and whole inam villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

RICE—continued

[The figures in cwt. represent the outturn of clean rice]

Province	acres	cwt	Character of season
<i>Lower Burma</i>			
1893-94 . . .	4,028,600	47,874,000	Favourable
1894-95 . . .	4,793,341	45,381,980	Rainfall insufficient
1895-96 . . .	5,068,147	41,481,000	Late rains unequally distributed
1896-97 . . .	5,224,062	47,679,000	Favourable
1897-98 . . .	5,720,766	52,217,000	Uniformly favourable
1898-99 . . .	5,910,650	44,851,000	Rain failed towards end of season, causing some injury
1899-1900 . . .	6,050,135	51,160,000	Good
1900-01 . . .	6,326,903	53,975,000	Not unfavourable
1901-02 . . .	6,558,190	60,602,000	Favourable
1902-03 . . .	6,553,800	53,022,000	Favourable, though floods caused damage in places
1903-04 . . .	6,761,665	64,411,000	Very favourable
1904-05 . . .	6,900,000	60,735,000	Rainfall seasonable, but crop affected by floods and high winds
1905-06 . . .	6,713,400	57,910,000	Generally favourable except for damage by floods in places
1906-07 . . .	6,973,700	61,924,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08 . . .	7,202,200	64,740,000	Rainfall late but ample and well distributed
<i>Total</i>			
1893-94 . . .	49,525,300	459,119,400	Favourable generally
1894-95 . . .	50,002,211	497,901,780	Favourable on the whole
1895-96 . . .	49,390,747	415,355,100	Not very favourable owing to ill distributed rainfall
1896-97 . . .	48,021,462	275,676,100	Unfavourable except in Burma
1897-98 . . .	52,205,466	498,350,700	Favourable generally
1898-99 . . .	52,682,050	505,610,600	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900 . . .	51,969,635	451,553,400	Not very favourable
1900-01 . . .	48,932,493	413,506,700	Not favourable
1901-02 . . .	48,511,190	384,294,100	Unfavourable except in Madras and Burma
1902-03 . . .	51,842,390	460,481,800	Favourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	49,461,405	439,280,700	On the whole not unfavourable
1904-05 . . .	51,586,900	418,161,100	Not very favourable
1905-06 . . .	54,423,600	433,138,300	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in many places
1906-07 . . .	51,157,600	427,713,800	Not very favourable
1907-08 . . .	54,098,500	487,300,200	Not favourable

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

WHEAT

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Panjab</i>			
1893-94 . . .	8,265,200	2,560,341	Very favourable, though crop injured by rust in places
1894-95 . . .	8,051,800	2,395,353	Winter rain sufficient and harvest excellent
1895-96 . . .	6,893,400	1,753,766	Very unfavourable for dry crop owing to deficient rain
1896-97 . . .	6,584,300	1,872,060	Sowings restricted owing to weak monsoon but winter rains copious
1897-98 . . .	8,013,800	2,358,975	Favourable, but late crop damaged at harvest time
1898-99 . . .	7,729,200	1,977,777	Not favourable. Outturn affected by deficient rain, rust, insects
1899-1900 . . .	6,366,500	1,823,182	Monsoon rains scanty, but winter rains beneficial
1900-01 . . .	8,766,400	2,940,602	Very favourable, except for damage by rust and excessive rain
1901-02 . . .	7,227,100	1,846,382	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon and failure of winter rains
1902-03 . . .	6,995,200	2,314,714	Favourable, except for damage by drought in the middle of the season
1903-04 . . .	7,765,700	3,075,161	Distinctly favourable
1904-05 . . .	7,712,100	2,955,300	Favourable
1905-06 . . .	8,572,100	3,510,300	Very favourable
1906-07 . . .	9,100,100	3,266,900	Favourable, except for local damage by excessive rain, rust and hail-storms
1907-08(a) . . .	8,268,500	2,495,400	Unsatisfactory. Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains late and scanty
<i>N.-W. Frontier (b)</i>			
1901-02 . . .	796,500	152,279	Unusual drought throughout season
1902-03 . . .	822,900	234,591	Favourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	994,000	302,091	Very favourable
1904-05 . . .	842,200	267,600	Favourable
1905-06 . . .	1,021,800	279,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07 . . .	1,146,100	305,200	Favourable on the whole
1907-08 . . .	977,700	213,200	Restricted sowings; but late rains beneficial
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1893-94 . . .	6,674,890	1,851,695	Generally favourable, except for damage by high winds and rust
1894-95 . . .	6,333,688	1,469,906	Rain excessive. Crop injured by high winds and cloudy weather
1895-96 . . .	5,177,261	1,591,294	Rain deficient throughout season
1896-97 . . .	4,931,710	1,850,914	Autumn rain irregular and scanty. Winter rain well-distributed
1897-98 . . .	5,985,146	2,249,338	Favourable generally
1898-99 . . .	6,348,688	2,277,414	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900 . . .	6,202,826	2,410,052	Rainfall deficient at first but favourable later
1900-01 . . .	6,799,440	2,381,605	Favourable, except for damage by cloudy weather and rust
1901-02 . . .	6,461,729	2,401,910	Rainfall late and deficient
1902-03 . . .	6,909,519	2,972,497	Favourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	7,788,753	3,230,018	Remarkably good
1904-05 . . .	7,706,500	1,997,000	Favourable at the beginning but disastrous afterwards
1905-06 . . .	6,478,900	2,428,700	Favourable for irrigated crop
1906-07 . . .	7,011,000	2,164,500	Favourable at first, but unfavourable afterwards
1907-08 . . .	4,408,500	1,074,700	Unfavourable on the whole
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1893-94 . . .	3,986,000	575,000	Fair on the whole
1894-95 . . .	3,393,249	502,275	Crop suffered from heavy rain and fungoid diseases
1895-96 . . .	2,714,454	363,038	Unfavourable
1896-97 . . .	1,989,023	332,645	Winter rains generally favourable
1897-98 . . .	2,171,714	513,095	Crop suffered somewhat from insufficient moisture
1898-99 . . .	2,505,299	456,169	Not favourable
1899-1900 . . .	1,633,070	201,803	Very unfavourable
1900-01 . . .	2,053,736	410,909	Favourable except for damage by rust
1901-02 . . .	3,626,138	571,049	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1902-03 . . .	2,251,908	666,550	Favourable except for damage by frost and insects
1903-04 . . .	2,921,161	751,384	Favourable except at the end of the season
1904-05 . . .	3,069,500	751,900	Favourable except for damage by frost and rust in places
1905-06 . . .	3,019,500	773,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07 . . .	3,274,100	831,500	Favourable on the whole
1907-08 . . .	2,470,600	400,800	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture

(a) Including Native States

(b) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

WHEAT—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1893-94	1,461,000	450,000	Rainfall excessive at first but deficient afterwards
1894-95	1,413,000	686,300	Crop suffered somewhat from drought
1895-96	1,427,100	345,800	Autumn rains ceased early and winter rains failed
1896-97	1,311,700	388,400	Unfavourable at first, but slightly better afterwards
1897-98	1,560,500	592,600	Favourable
1898-99	1,582,500	656,400	Uniformly favourable
1899-1900	1,550,800	572,700	Not favourable on the whole
1900-01	1,498,700	472,600	Unfavourable
1901-02	1,408,300	391,500	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	1,417,000	485,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	1,503,800	527,800	Generally favourable
1904-05	1,321,000	433,200	Unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	1,248,800	396,600	Crop seriously damaged by continuous rain and hailstorms
1906-07	1,402,800	388,700	Unfavourable
1907-08	1,003,100	299,200	Very unfavourable
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1901-05	180,700	62,000	On the whole not favourable
1905-06	159,800	50,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	135,900	31,000	Unfavourable
1907-08	92,700	21,400	Very unfavourable
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (b)</i>			
1893-94	2,525,000	762,000	Outturn satisfactory, though rain excessive in parts
1894-95	2,678,005	744,961	Favourable, though crop injured by cloudy weather rust and frost
1895-96	2,298,838	451,865	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture
1896-97	1,416,741	288,002	Unfavourable. Rains failed
1897-98	2,001,832	627,914	Rain continuous and excessive
1898-99	2,470,098	737,385	Not favourable on unirrigated but good on irrigated land
1899-1900	1,157,077	99,408	Very unfavourable. Rains failed
1900-01	1,433,810	298,479	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1901-02	1,510,450	179,034	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall. Damage by rats
1902-03	1,797,215	532,601	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	2,174,076	560,279	Fairly good on the whole
1904-05	2,270,900	350,600	Not favourable owing to deficient rain, cold and frost
1905-06	1,317,200	275,100	Unfavourable owing to insufficiency of moisture
1906-07	1,662,800	338,200	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,505,500	315,600	Generally unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
<i>Berar</i>			
1893-94	928,000	170,898	Favourable on the whole
1894-95	889,326	150,232	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain
1895-96	747,025	103,084	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1896-97	381,435	23,413	Crop failed owing to want of rain
1897-98	390,378	41,988	Unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	436,962	53,571	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	17,910	414	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	213,554	20,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	280,085	34,355	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1902-03	216,955	34,625	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	452,668	70,053	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain and hailstorms
1904-05	428,600	80,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	424,300	60,700	Not very favourable owing to deficient monsoon
1906-07	440,800	72,660	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	280,900	33,500	Not favourable owing to deficiency of moisture

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

WHEAT—continued

Province	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1893-94	531,000	181,000	Inundation insufficient
1894-95	673,251	216,301	Favourable
1895-96	315,559	71,683	Unfavourable
1896-97	406,752	116,470	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	591,621	177,160	Inundation seasonable and sufficient
1898-99	369,700	81,231	Decidedly bad owing to insufficient inundation
1899-1900	361,522	68,228	Unfavourable
1900-01	479,487	123,160	Generally good
1901-02	534,004	109,009	Fairly good
1902-03	331,608	75,987	Unfavourable owing to poor inundation
1903-04	586,895	202,171	Favourable
1904-05	522,700	126,100	Not very favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1905-06	623,100	196,200	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	672,300	186,300	Favourable, but crop suffered in places from rain and hail
1907-08	431,500	108,200	Not favourable owing to low inundation and frost
<i>Rajputana</i>			
1893-94	1,646,000	389,000	} Not reported
1894-95	1,529,146	368,168	
1895-96	1,308,808	315,573	} Rainfall deficient
1896-97	1,374,346	233,932	
1897-98	1,302,233	307,082	} Not reported
1898-99	1,196,014	276,338	
1899-1900	860,783	79,289	} Not favourable
1900-01	719,290	170,682	
1901-02	541,834	103,869	Unfavourable
1902-03	818,399	190,441	Fairly good
1903-04	1,125,277	297,162	Favourable
1904-05	1,023,800	189,600	Not favourable
1905-06	665,600	136,600	Not very favourable
1906-07	842,400	181,600	Favourable
1907-08	603,800	118,500	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
<i>Central India</i>			
1893-94 (a)	1,537,143	227,819	} Not reported
1894-95	2,012,531	396,567	
1895-96	1,740,608	290,745	
1896-97	1,366,269	179,919	
1897-98	1,501,013	279,492	
1898-99	1,613,851	287,749	
1899-1900	692,950	100,276	
1900-01	1,244,380	220,116	
1901-02	1,459,116	255,027	
1902-03	1,182,298	408,843	
1903-04	1,356,069	523,853	
1904-05	2,227,400	473,200	
1905-06	1,852,100	420,600	
1906-07	2,447,500	614,600	
1907-08	1,679,700	322,600	

(a) Incomplete

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

WHEAT—concluded

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
Hyderabad (a)			
1893-94	1,162,503	109,234	Not reported
1894-95	1,412,562	69,413	Not favourable owing to heavy rain late in the season
1895-96	1,454,451	85,331	Not reported
1896-97	772,990	18,585	Unfavourable
1897-98	1,003,175	30,139	Not very unfavourable
1898-99	1,113,431	33,098	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1899-1900	839,136	1,538	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rain
1900-01	636,247	12,279	Unfavourable owing to holding off of rain
1901-02	603,182	38,853	Not favourable, crop damaged by rats
1902-03	614,092	53,724	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	1,134,769	100,535	Favourable
1904-05	1,126,600	89,700	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1905-06	931,500	41,800	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
1906-07	1,039,500	109,000	Favourable
1907-08	932,900	67,200	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
Mysore			
1893-94	(b)	(b)	Not reported
1894-95	4,534	304	
1895-96	5,456	303	
1896-97	3,871	413	
1897-98	4,363	331	
1898-99	4,029	492	
1899-1900	2,758	254	
1900-01	2,556	107	
1901-02	3,714	256	
1902-03	5,123	531	
1903-04	5,718	630	
1904-05	5,300	410	
1905-06	2,100	140	
1906-07	4,500	700	
1907-08	2,500	600	
Total			
1893-94	28,716,735	7,268,983	Not unfavourable on the whole
1894-95	28,421,851	6,998,930	Not favourable owing to heavy rain at sowing time
1895-96	24,071,320	5,380,342	Unfavourable
1896-97	20,579,727	5,363,289	
1897-98	24,537,775	7,208,984	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	25,370,078	6,837,674	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	18,687,782	5,357,142	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	23,864,550	7,093,529	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	23,446,161	6,090,524	Unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	23,395,277	7,971,446	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	28,413,743	9,041,145	Exceptionally good
1904-05	24,470,200	7,532,040	Not very favourable on the whole
1905-06	26,367,100	8,570,140	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	29,212,500	8,491,700	Favourable at first, but dull weather prevailed later
1907-08	22,601,900	6,136,400	Disappointing. Crop injured by deficient rain, cold winds, frosts

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1903-03 exclude *lagar* areas

(b) No information

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

COTTON

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (a)</i>			
1893-94	5,910,856	1,023,490	Favourable, though crop affected by excessive rain
1894-95	5,292,717	880,210	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1895-96	5,301,598	1,021,155	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	5,083,549	827,819	Unfavourable on the whole, owing to drought
1897-98	4,751,103	918,514	Not very favourable owing to damage from blight and locusts
1898-99	5,093,145	1,232,861	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	3,095,206	(b) 81,647	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	4,240,140	759,096	Not favourable owing to deficiency of late rains
1901-02	4,391,798	567,388	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain
1902-03	4,786,657	943,327	Favourable, though crop affected by excessive rain and cold in places
1903-04	5,702,007	1,059,010	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	5,955,000	796,000	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of mon.
1905-06	6,665,000	1,195,010	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1906-07	7,383,000	1,762,000	Favourable
1907-08	6,560,000	960,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
<i>Berar (c)</i>			
1893-94	2,184,800	291,597	} Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1894-95	2,102,956	255,628	
1895-96	2,071,856	451,230	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	2,306,370	335,576	Not favourable owing to failure of monsoon after August
1897-98	2,150,929	439,980	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	2,476,304	617,222	Outturn good though late rains failed
1899-1900	1,983,602	104,693	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	2,521,651	730,962	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,689,201	612,344	Favourable, though crop injured by rats
1902-03	2,765,635	710,069	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in November
1903-04	2,951,000	486,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain
1904-05	3,009,010	755,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	3,192,000	475,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	3,289,000	553,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1907-08	3,071,000	371,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
<i>Madras (d)</i>			
1893-94	1,724,000	121,200	Favourable at first, but unfavourable afterwards
1894-95	1,521,500	106,950	Unfavourable owing mainly to want of timely rains
1895-96	1,623,900	120,524	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,395,400	104,655	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1897-98	1,509,100	118,376	Crop injured by blight or drought in places
1898-99	1,321,700	127,670	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,382,700	101,440	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,373,300	118,320	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,361,200	130,130	Fair on the whole
1902-03	1,580,900	167,109	} Favourable
1903-04	1,665,000	175,000	
1904-05	1,755,000	132,000	} Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1905-06	1,567,000	145,000	
1906-07	1,548,000	157,000	Favourable
1907-08	1,849,000	184,000	Favourable

(a) Includes the State of Baroda also

(b) The estimate for the year is too low, as the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the net exports for the year ending the 30th September were 605,000 bales. For both the preceding and the following years the trade figures are however lower than the estimates, so that for the 3 years 1898—1901 the production would seem to be understated only by 109,000 bales. In this calculation the excess of the exports from the districts of the North and East Deccan over their reported production, which averages 208,000 bales in the twelve years 1891—1903, has been taken to represent imports by road into the Presidency from the neighbouring Native States.

(c) The figures of production for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 represent the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the exports for the year ending the 30th September, as the provincial estimates of the outturn were extremely defective.

(d) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* tracts; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages and Native States have also been included.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

COTTON—continued

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1893-94	1,456,283	147,199	Not unfavourable
1894-95	1,611,912	117,377	Crop suffered from excessive rain
1895-96	1,492,768	173,233	Not reported
1896-97	1,558,296	137,152	} Not favourable
1897-98	1,653,689	109,449	
1898-99	1,738,379	222,302	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,292,320	91,975	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1900-01	1,608,886	288,570	Not very favourable owing to sudden cessation of winter rains
1901-02	1,689,139	300,301	Favourable
1902-03	2,859,130	280,287	Not favourable owing to cloudy weather and untimely rain
1903-04	2,661,000	275,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and strong winds
1904-05	2,731,000	330,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,537,000	303,000	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1906-07	3,400,000	419,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	3,100,000	300,000	Unfavourable for early crop, but better for late crop
<i>United Provinces (b)</i>			
1893-94	1,069,307	296,643	Crop injured by heavy rain and strong winds
1894-95	1,214,747	193,333	Unfavourable owing to heavy rain and stormy winds
1895-96	1,060,905	280,414	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,150,009	260,521	Crop injured by drought and dry west winds
1897-98	919,671	225,478	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	933,395	261,301	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	909,673	227,787	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,016,176	294,169	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,153,870	363,638	Favourable though rains were late
1902-03	1,239,131	327,733	Crop suffered from deficient rain, high winds and insects
1903-04	841,000	181,000	Not favourable owing to excessive rain and winds
1904-05	1,201,000	305,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	1,372,000	394,000	Crop suffered from deficient rainfall
1906-07	1,459,000	639,000	Very favourable
1907-08	1,401,000	288,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
<i>Panjab (b)</i>			
1893-94	1,124,500	291,997	} Favourable on the whole
1894-95	1,161,200	241,667	
1895-96	1,176,700	204,906	Rainfall generally insufficient and untimely
1896-97	1,123,400	223,247	Monsoon ceased early and irrigation inadequate
1897-98	783,000	166,707	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1898-99	948,400	185,926	Unfavourable owing to scanty and irregular rainfall
1899-1900	1,215,400	205,203	Unfavourable owing to the holding off of rain
1900-01	1,050,203	210,646	Crop suffered from heavy rainfall and insects
1901-02	1,026,800	213,486	Not very favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,103,600	229,005	Rainfall deficient
1903-04	1,295,100	261,241	Fairly satisfactory on the whole
1904-05	1,698,000	403,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,020,000	192,000	Disastrous owing to injury by green fly, drought and boll-worm
1906-07	1,413,000	357,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,476,000	357,000	Not very favourable owing to abrupt cessation of monsoon
<i>N.-W. Frontier (c)</i>			
1901-02	30,400	6,759	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	27,400	7,420	} Favourable on the whole
1903-04	36,900	8,424	
1904-05	49,000	10,000	} Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	50,000	10,000	
1906-07	61,000	13,000	} Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	48,000	9,000	

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude jagir areas

(b) Including Native States from 1901-05

(c) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

Note—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

COTTON—continued

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1893-94	690,700	79,600	} Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1894-95	601,984	81,196	
1895-96	511,087	105,940	Favourable
1896-97	718,186	86,950	Not favourable owing to scanty rainfall
1897-98	608,847	118,994	Crop injured by excessive rain
1898-99	668,522	165,169	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	712,836	117,050	Very unfavourable owing to exceptional drought
1900-01	1,004,812	268,958	} Not favourable owing to irregular rainfall
1901-02	981,342	267,737	
1902-03	1,130,431	260,798	} Not favourable on the whole
1903-04	1,293,000	274,000	
1904-05	1,484,000	474,000	Favourable
1905-06	1,657,000	343,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1906-07	1,389,000	828,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1907-08	1,381,000	224,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
<i>Rajputana</i>			
1893-94 (c)	617,600	171,700	} Not reported
1894-95	619,362	184,696	
1895-96	514,854	150,862	} Not reported
1896-97	549,236	145,492	
1897-98	542,436	137,689	} Unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	478,604	117,743	
1899-1900	325,031	44,161	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	369,384	104,390	} Not reported
1901-02	281,934	87,858	
1902-03	456,503	164,142	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	395,000	113,000	Not favourable owing to high winds and locusts
1904-05	469,000	186,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	291,000	61,000	Unfavourable
1906-07	428,000	201,000	Favourable
1907-08	438,000	102,000	Not favourable
<i>Central India</i>			
1893-94 (d)	295,300	31,800	} Not reported
1894-95	512,936	38,000	
1895-96	420,239	49,500	} Not reported
1896-97	522,683	45,900	
1897-98	417,456	60,600	} Favourable on the whole
1898-99	471,408	46,800	
1899-1900	479,585	23,100	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	542,673	63,900	} Favourable on the whole
1901-02	529,094	72,200	
1902-03	591,006	115,878	} Favourable
1903-04	772,000	125,000	
1904-05	846,000	136,000	Unfavourable except at sowing time
1905-06	979,000	130,000	Favourable
1906-07	1,132,000	222,000	Unfavourable
1907-08	990,000	54,000	
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1893-94	115,810	76,081	Favourable on the whole
1894-95	113,589	56,141	Crop damaged by floods and blight
1895-96	111,855	51,018	Water-supply deficient
1896-97	123,708	56,694	Fairly good
1897-98	108,227	40,176	Not favourable
1898-99	92,312	39,712	Not favourable owing to frost
1899-1900	92,069	20,507	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
1900-01	81,560	43,031	} Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	129,409	72,553	
1902-03	195,486	110,808	} Favourable on the whole
1903-04	209,000	115,000	
1904-05	221,000	97,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	283,000	84,000	Favourable, but crop damaged by boll-worm
1906-07	250,000	154,700	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	232,000	121,000	Not favourable owing to deficient water-supply

(a) Exclusive of zamindari area in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Durg

(b) Represent exports and consumption of the years ending the 30th September as the reported estimates of the yield were imperfect

(c) Exclusive of Tonk

(d) Exclusive of the greater part of the Bhopal Agency

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

COTTON—continued

[The figures in bales represent the outturn of cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

Province	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
Burma			
1898-99	167,821	—	
1899-1900	148,568	32,000	Not unfavourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain
1900-01	141,718	21,077	Heavy rain injured the crop
1901-02	130,010	13,125	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1902-03	148,867	21,114	Fair on the whole
1903-04	165,000	27,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	180,000	30,000	} Favourable on the whole
1905-06	188,000	35,000	
1906-07	187,000	36,000	Fairly favourable on the whole
1907-08	189,000	28,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
Bengal (a)			
1893-94	215,000	59,428	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1894-95	206,200	63,871	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	197,900	53,856	Favourable except at sowing time
1896-97	167,100	40,184	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1897-98	174,000	52,590	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	167,900	45,560	Unfavourable owing to uneven character of monsoon
1899-1900	160,600	39,705	Unfavourable owing to inadequate rain
1900-01	127,700	41,262	Unfavourable for early but fairly favourable for late crop
1901-02	118,500	32,094	} Unfavourable owing to deficient rain
1902-03	100,300	29,866	
1903-04	96,000	28,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	78,000	20,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1905-06	71,000	16,000	} Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	76,000	16,000	
1907-08	74,000	14,000	Not favourable owing to floods and drought afterwards
Eastern Bengal and Assam			
1903-04 (b)	31,000	12,000	Not very favourable on the whole
1904-05	50,000	17,000	Generally favourable
1905-06	61,000	17,000	Crop injured by excessive rain
1906-07	76,000	17,000	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	78,600	21,000	Very favourable
Mysore			
1903-04	70,000	13,000	} Not reported
1904-05	71,000	5,000	
1905-06	76,000	5,000	
1906-07	89,000	10,000	} Generally favourable
1907-08	84,000	7,000	
Ajmer-Merwara			
1903-04	33,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1904-05	52,000	18,000	Favourable
1905-06	29,000	6,000	Unfavourable owing to high winds
1906-07	40,000	19,000	Favourable
1907-08	41,000	11,000	Not favourable on the whole
Total			
	Acres	Outturn as shown above (in bales of 400 lb)	Net exports and consumption (in bales of 400 lb) (c)
1893-94	15,404,156	2,520,825	3,806,538
1894-95	14,959,108	2,228,020	2,980,019
1895-96	14,515,002	2,070,388	3,632,042
1896-97	14,649,495	2,204,890	3,351,408
1897-98	13,688,437	2,478,038	3,896,563
1898-99	14,602,892	3,015,269	3,866,730
1899-1900	11,884,576	1,090,168	2,528,860
1900-01	14,281,160	2,953,391	3,592,372
1901-02	14,506,295	2,744,591	4,054,588
1902-03	16,581,046	3,307,030	4,510,217
1903-04	18,025,000	3,180,666	4,209,367
1904-05	19,918,003	3,791,003	4,454,251
1905-06	21,072,000	3,416,000	4,685,751
1906-07	22,329,000	4,983,700	5,361,655
1907-08	21,074,000	3,014,000	4,479,443
			Not unfavourable on the whole
			Unfavourable. Early rains excessive, late rains deficient
			Favourable
			Unfavourable; monsoon withdrew early
			Not very favourable on the whole
			Favourable on the whole
			Very unfavourable
			Favourable except in western and southern India
			Favourable except in western India
			Favourable
			Not favourable on the whole
			Favourable for early, but not for late crop
			Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
			Favourable
			Unfavourable. Rainfall short and ill-distributed

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) Assam only

(c) For the years up to 1906-07 the exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending the 30th September. For 1907-08 they are for the year ending the 30th June. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1907 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 750,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown in this column

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

LINSEED

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
United Provinces			
1893-94 (a)	Pure 742,000	101,000	Crop suffered from excessive rainfall and rust
	Mixed 503,000	65,000	
1894-95	Pure 753,857	69,165	Crop injured by excessive rain and fungoid disease
	Mixed 603,000	53,899	
1895-96	Pure 403,585	55,795	Unfavourable owing to scanty rain
	Mixed 560,000	82,462	
1896-97	Pure 235,166	40,036	Not favourable owing to drought
	Mixed 345,000	58,504	
1897-98	Pure 519,461	110,619	Favourable
	Mixed 425,000	90,076	
1898-99	Pure 438,728	87,854	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed 445,000	91,284	
1899-1900	Pure 357,890	78,267	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed 409,000	89,464	
1900-01	Pure 448,206	75,780	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid disease
	Mixed 466,000	79,000	
1901-02	Pure 373,092	75,876	Not very favourable owing to scanty winter rains
	Mixed 498,000	100,118	
1902-03	Pure 536,044	114,595	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed 621,000	122,000	
1903-04	Pure 782,302	144,736	Favourable
	Mixed 592,000	105,000	
1904-05	Pure 634,500	51,800	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
	Mixed 647,000	49,000	
1905-06	Pure 210,900	32,800	Not favourable owing to insufficient moisture
	Mixed 567,000	88,000	
1906-07	Pure 315,000	56,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed 633,000	113,000	
1907-08	Pure 57,500	6,500	Very unfavourable owing to prolonged drought
	Mixed 269,000	30,000	
Bengal (b)			
1893-94	. . . . . 777,100	131,800	Rain excessive at first and deficient afterwards
1894-95	. . . . . 732,900	120,900	
1895-96	. . . . . 712,700	95,600	Not favourable owing to scanty rain
1896-97	. . . . . 587,800	84,900	
1897-98	. . . . . 682,800	125,400	Not favourable owing to drought
1898-99	. . . . . 677,900	144,700	
1899-1900	. . . . . 653,200	126,700	Favourable
1900-01	. . . . . 806,700	133,400	Rainfall ill-distributed
1901-02	. . . . . 783,800	110,600	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1902-03	. . . . . 864,200	160,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1903-04	. . . . . 922,800	168,800	Rainfall ill-distributed
1904-05	. . . . . 730,400	96,600	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	. . . . . 726,500	110,500	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, hail, and frost
1906-07	. . . . . 717,700	101,200	Crop suffered from untimely rain
1907-08	. . . . . 503,800	74,400	Not very favourable owing to excessive rain and hailstorms
Eastern Bengal			
1904-05	. . . . . 99,000	17,500	Unfavourable owing to failure of monsoon
1905-06	. . . . . 103,000	17,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	. . . . . 87,900	13,400	Rainfall ill-distributed
1907-08	. . . . . 85,600	11,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
Central Provinces			
1893-94	. . . . . 1,788,000	132,000	Favourable though crop affected by heavy rain and rust
1894-95	. . . . . 1,498,672	42,532	Unfavourable owing to untimely rain and cloudy weather
1895-96	. . . . . 730,760	45,253	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1896-97	. . . . . 527,421	19,391	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	. . . . . 683,728	69,783	Generally not favourable
1898-99	. . . . . 838,255	58,955	Crop damaged by drought, frost, and cloudy weather
1899-1900	. . . . . 808,933	4,319	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1900-01	. . . . . 495,165	20,852	Generally unfavourable
1901-02	. . . . . 609,596	32,786	Unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03	. . . . . 494,187	42,352	Not favourable owing to drought, frost and insects
1903-04	. . . . . 808,566	77,597	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05	. . . . . 825,700	67,300	Unfavourable owing to frost, cloudy weather, and storms
1905-06	. . . . . 815,400	69,600	Crop damaged by frost and hailstorms
1906-07	. . . . . 1,061,200	97,700	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, hail
1907-08	. . . . . 498,300	22,300	Very unfavourable on the whole

(a) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(b) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

LINSEED—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1896-97	824,455	11,355	Unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	438,090	15,141	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	428,015	13,443	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	171,970	1,506	Very unfavourable
1900-01	371,983	8,774	Unfavourable
1901-02	370,376	18,403	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	378,559	22,843	Favourable
1903-04	529,214	25,290	Crop affected by severe cold and insects
1904-05	775,500	33,500	Favourable though crop affected by failure of late rain
1905-06	601,500	24,700	Unfavourable
1906-07	661,300	28,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	484,800	13,000	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
<i>Berar (b)</i>			
1893-94	578,000	20,000	Crop suffered from untimely rain and rust
1894-95	385,563	13,893	Unfavourable owing to cloudy weather, storms, and rust
1895-96	500,650	27,497	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	188,142	4,576	Very unfavourable
1897-98	180,472	10,405	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	171,095	7,683	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1899-1900	21,564	—	Crop withered for want of moisture
1900-01	154,716	5,882	Unfavourable for want of sufficient rain
1901-02	185,738	9,608	Favourable, but crop injured by rats
1902-03	120,753	7,289	Fair on the whole
1903-04	181,823	18,617	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05	134,000	13,200	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains and hail
1905-06	96,700	7,700	Unfavourable owing to frost, and hailstorms
1906-07	97,000	8,500	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, and hail
1907-08	56,100	1,700	Very unfavourable
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (c)</i>			
1893-94	402,000	52,000	Favourable
1894-95	410,892	25,308	Unfavourable owing to excessive moisture and blight
1895-96	806,428	68,261	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	157,763	2,321	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	223,306	23,646	Not favourable
1898-99	277,462	23,975	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	137,356	428	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	141,221	3,036	Very unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1901-02	224,002	4,587	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1902-03	198,514	32,089	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	381,374	31,822	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	548,000	18,500	Crop suffered from cold, frost, and deficient moisture
1905-06	151,800	2,500	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1906-07	167,100	6,800	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1907-08	126,500	3,200	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
<i>Rest of India</i>			
1893-94	567,000	114,000	
<i>Total</i>			
1893-94	{ Pure 4,854,100	559,800	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain
	{ Mixed 508,000	65,000	
1894-95	{ Pure 3,781,684	271,798	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive, producing rust and disease
	{ Mixed 603,000	53,699	
1895-96	{ Pure 2,954,093	287,407	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
	{ Mixed 560,000	82,462	
1896-97	{ Pure 2,020,747	162,479	Very unfavourable, owing to drought
	{ Mixed 345,000	58,501	
1897-98	{ Pure 2,707,887	354,094	Favourable in northern India, but not in western and central India
	{ Mixed 425,000	90,978	
1898-99	{ Pure 2,829,473	386,610	
	{ Mixed 445,000	91,284	
1899-1900	{ Pure 1,648,908	206,220	Very unfavourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 409,000	89,464	
1900-01	{ Pure 2,417,991	247,024	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
	{ Mixed 466,000	79,000	
1901-02	{ Pure 2,546,604	251,808	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
	{ Mixed 498,000	100,113	
1902-03	{ Pure 2,592,237	359,568	Not unfavourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 621,000	122,000	
1903-04	{ Pure 3,809,079	406,832	Favourable in northern and western India
	{ Mixed 592,000	105,000	
1904-05	{ Pure 3,747,400	298,400	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, rust and frost
	{ Mixed 647,000	49,000	
1905-06	{ Pure 2,711,800	265,200	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed and untimely
	{ Mixed 567,000	88,000	
1906-07	{ Pure 3,110,200	312,200	Not favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 833,000	113,000	
1907-08	{ Pure 1,818,100	133,200	Very unfavourable owing to failure of the monsoon
	{ Mixed 289,000	30,000	

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas.

(b) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data.

(c) Includes the State of Baroda also.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

RAPE AND MUSTARD

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1893-94	2,209,100	334,200	Rain ill-distributed
1894-95	2,221,600	343,700	Crop suffered through absence of late rain
1895-96	2,148,400	382,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	2,003,900	312,300	
1897-98	2,239,700	438,600	Favourable
1898-99	2,167,200	448,200	
1899-1900	2,032,900	371,900	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	2,043,200	397,800	
1901-02	1,922,400	372,900	Rainfall generally deficient
1902-03	1,914,100	341,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04	1,973,900	365,500	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	782,700	125,900	Unfavourable on the whole owing to hail, frost, and rain
1905-06	767,200	118,400	Unfavourable owing to untimely rain
1906-07	818,100	138,800	Not very favourable
1907-08	611,200	88,900	Unfavourable on the whole
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1901-05	1,194,800	234,400	Crop affected by hail and frost
1905-06	1,091,500	168,900	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	1,208,400	198,200	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	1,249,800	185,000	Not very favourable on the whole
<i>Punjab</i>			
1893-94	899,900	112,016	Favourable, though crop injured by heavy rain and insects
1894-95	802,600	97,224	Crop injured by excessive rain in many districts
1895-96	475,100	50,602	Unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1896-97	615,300	62,756	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98	1,112,300	142,115	Favourable
1898-99	582,600	56,041	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain and drought
1899-1900	397,500	26,761	Very unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1900-01	1,638,400	248,022	Most favourable
1901-02	665,800	64,361	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	936,100	91,857	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	1,038,900	159,236	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	1,210,800	119,300	Not favourable owing to severe frosts
1905-06	1,614,200	188,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	1,402,400	172,300	Crop injured by excessive late rain
1907-08	812,800	105,400	Not favourable owing to drought
<i>Assam</i>			
1893-94	168,000	34,000	Favourable
1894-95	134,399	20,249	Unfavourable
1895-96	182,610	36,888	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	178,408	38,358	
1897-98	167,268	31,878	Not very favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1898-99	134,855	21,391	Unfavourable owing to late subsidence of floods
1899-1900	119,110	21,789	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1900-01	126,309	21,140	Unfavourable owing to absence of rain
1901-02	157,671	28,294	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain
1902-03	174,719	27,905	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	172,039	29,098	Not quite favourable owing to want of late rain
1904-05	157,700	28,000	Not unfavourable
1905-06	164,490	30,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	222,000	43,600	Generally favourable
1907-08	228,500	43,400	Not very favourable on the whole
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1893-94 (b) { Pure	131,000	21,000	Not favourable owing to excessive rain and rust
{ Mixed	1,557,000	240,000	
1894-95 { Pure	109,347	16,497	Crop injured by excessive moisture and fungoid diseases
{ Mixed	1,618,000	216,050	
1895-96 { Pure	95,676	26,551	Not unfavourable on the whole
{ Mixed	1,290,000	359,979	
1896-97 { Pure	83,372	18,524	Favourable
{ Mixed	1,526,000	340,602	
1897-98 { Pure	86,822	28,417	Favourable though crop injured by frost in places
{ Mixed	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99 { Pure	92,679	22,884	Not very favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	1,508,000	410,983	
1899-1900 { Pure	76,180	21,186	Crop affected by excessive rain and fungoid diseases
{ Mixed	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01 { Pure	94,130	21,060	Favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02 { Pure	120,436	36,841	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
{ Mixed	1,461,000	480,617	
1902-03 { Pure	110,296	31,320	Crop suffered through insufficient moisture
{ Mixed	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04 { Pure	131,926	20,643	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid diseases
{ Mixed	2,420,000	543,000	
1904-05 { Pure	140,100	18,800	Very unfavourable owing to drought
{ Mixed	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06 { Pure	154,700	40,000	
{ Mixed	2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07 { Pure	153,400	40,600	
{ Mixed	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08 { Pure	96,800	11,000	
{ Mixed	1,870,000	217,000	

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD - *continued*

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1893-94	111,000	17,000	Crop suffered from deficient water supply, blight and frost
1894-95	222,413	24,852	Inundation favourable
1895-96	53,664	8,503	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
1896-97	72,093	11,101	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	154,248	27,277	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	70,766	8,601	Unfavourable owing to low inundation and frost
1899-1900	64,687	0,193	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	119,596	12,304	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	113,140	12,049	
1902-03	78,606	7,813	Not favourable owing to low inundation
1903-04	85,625	16,550	Favourable
1904-05	60,100	2,500	Very unfavourable owing to low inundation, cold and frost
1905-06	64,200	11,500	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	87,900	12,400	
1907-08	61,100	6,200	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture and frost
<i>N. W. Frontier (a)</i>			
1901-02	73,700	8,723	Most unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03	110,800	13,151	On the whole favourable
1903-04	130,231	17,127	Favourable
1904-05	55,700	8,300	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1905-06	85,500	12,200	
1906-07	218,800	19,400	Favourable
1907-08	121,000	12,300	Favourable on the whole
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1893-94	89,000	18,000	Favourable
1894-95	91,822	18,509	
1895-96	49,431	7,617	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1896-97	56,615	8,207	Unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	58,830	14,380	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	53,091	9,705	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1899-1900	2,536	111	Disastrous owing to failure of rain
1900-01	39,134	6,613	Fair on the whole
1901-02	17,438	1,721	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1902-03	54,625	7,891	Fair on the whole
1903-04	36,007	5,786	Not favourable owing to deficient late rains
1904-05	25,100	3,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
1905-06	43,800	9,300	
1906-07	61,400	14,300	Favourable
1907-08	54,000	12,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
<i>Hyderabad (b)</i>			
1896-97	1,994	73	Unfavourable
1897-98	3,828	140	
1898-99	8,796	286	Not unfavourable
1899-1900	905	6	Very unfavourable
1900-01	16,507	288	Not unfavourable
1901-02	12,077	146	Unfavourable
1902-03	12,537	289	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	14,917	266	
1904-05	13,000	200	Crop affected by failure of late rains
1905-06	14,300	100	
1906-07	10,700	100	Not favourable
1907-08	9,500	200	
<i>Rest of India</i>			
1893-94	68,000	10,000	
<i>Total</i>			
1893-94 { Pure	3,676,000	546,216	Not unfavourable on the whole
{ Mixed	1,557,000	240,000	
1894-95 { Pure	3,682,181	521,031	Not favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	1,618,000	216,050	
1895-96 { Pure	3,001,913	462,064	Not favourable. Rainfall scanty
{ Mixed	1,290,000	359,979	
1896-97 { Pure	2,910,682	441,814	Unfavourable owing to drought
{ Mixed	1,526,000	310,602	
1897-98 { Pure	3,822,996	682,807	Favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99 { Pure	3,109,988	567,698	Not favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	1,509,000	410,988	
1899-1900 { Pure	2,693,768	447,946	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
{ Mixed	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01 { Pure	4,077,366	650,223	Favourable in north-western India, but not elsewhere
{ Mixed	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02 { Pure	3,082,662	525,035	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
{ Mixed	1,461,000	430,617	
1902-03 { Pure	3,421,883	521,926	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall ill-distributed.
{ Mixed	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04 { Pure	3,683,445	623,206	Favourable
{ Mixed	2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05 { Pure	3,640,000	540,400	Not favourable owing to hail and frost
{ Mixed	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06 { Pure	4,002,800	603,800	Not favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07 { Pure	4,188,100	629,100	Fairly good on the whole
{ Mixed	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08 { Pure	3,274,700	464,900	Unfavourable owing to drought
{ Mixed	1,870,000	217,000	

(a) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

(b) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

SESAMUM (til or jinjili)

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Madras (a)</i>			
1893-94	717,500	51,300	Not favourable on the whole
1894-95	613,600	40,700	Unfavourable on the whole
1895-96	824,700	54,700	No: favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1896-97	562,800	48,100	Not favourable
1897-98	826,000	69,000	No: favourable on the whole
1898-99	690,700	68,100	Not very favourable on the whole
1899-1900	685,900	45,100	Unfavourable
1900-01	850,000	68,200	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	727,700	66,400	
1902-03	782,700	71,700	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	855,700	78,600	
1904-05	674,200	55,100	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	723,300	55,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	558,900	45,800	Early rainfall insufficient
1907-08	590,400	48,200	Not unfavourable on the whole
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (b)</i>			
1893-94	668,600	78,900	Not favourable owing to untimely rain
1894-95	754,072	100,438	Rainfall unseasonable.
1895-96	843,039	98,104	Crop suffered from want of moisture
1896-97	770,553	65,800	Crop suffered through early cessation of monsoon
1897-98	681,905	108,136	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	754,327	115,566	
1899-1900	303,143	6,188	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	719,642	105,167	Favourable
1901-02	862,935	64,421	Unfavourable. Late rains failed
1902-03	901,523	177,137	Favourable
1903-04	1,125,055	218,219	Satisfactory
1904-05	793,900	52,700	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1905-06	908,100	105,100	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,049,500	186,000	Fairly satisfactory
1907-08	944,900	59,900	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and disease
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1893-94	534,700	31,300	Not favourable owing to excessive rain
1894-95	520,099	27,714	
1895-96	569,407	45,243	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1896-97	627,048	48,953	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	749,491	67,770	Exceptionally favourable
1898-99	634,263	43,475	Unfavourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	1,026,257	62,132	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1900-01	983,260	82,138	
1901-02	710,641	39,020	Unfavourable. Early rains excessive. Late rains failed
1902-03	1,075,057	96,610	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	952,296	73,551	Not very favourable owing to heavy rainfall
1904-05	779,600	58,900	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	686,900	57,700	Unfavourable. Crop injured by heavy rain and mists
1906-07	717,700	60,700	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1907-08	747,600	37,800	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains

(a) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included.

(b) Includes the State of Baroda also.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

SESAMUM—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1894-95	356,200	43,400	Not quite favourable
1895-96	368,900	36,000	
1896-97	332,500	30,800	
1897-98	367,500	49,900	
1898-99	367,200	52,100	
1899-1900	388,200	49,700	Favourable on the whole
1900-01	396,000	45,400	Not favourable. Rainfall capricious and irregular
1901-02	411,100	54,900	
1902-03	384,800	45,000	Crop suffered through drought
1903-04	428,300	58,000	Not favourable on the whole
1904-05	283,800	30,800	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	283,200	33,400	Crop damaged by hail, frost and excessive rain
1906-07	273,200	36,000	Latterly favourable
1907-08	217,600	14,300	Rainfall ill-distributed
			Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1904-05	209,900	28,200	Crop damaged by hail, and excessive rain
1905-06	231,800	28,300	
1906-07	223,100	36,200	
1907-08	223,600	32,200	
			Not favourable. Rain ill-distributed
			At first favourable, but drought affected crop
			Crop affected by drought
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1893-94 (b) { Pure	200,000	19,700	Favourable though crop affected by excessive rain
{ Mixed	509,000	50,000	
1894-95 { Pure	177,043	15,513	Crop damaged by excessive rain
{ Mixed	448,000	40,000	
1895-96 { Pure	148,833	14,554	Crop suffered from scanty rainfall, insects and strong winds
{ Mixed	560,000	65,000	
1896-97 { Pure	177,765	12,222	Crop affected by early withdrawal of monsoon
{ Mixed	672,000	45,000	
1897-98 { Pure	147,817	14,991	Favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	584,000	60,000	
1898-99 { Pure	155,178	15,159	Excessive late rain affected crop
{ Mixed	713,000	70,000	
1899-1900 { Pure	203,601	23,748	Favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	517,000	60,000	
1900-01 { Pure	238,154	28,431	Favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	622,000	75,000	
1901-02 { Pure	252,870	23,226	Crop suffered through deficient late rain
{ Mixed	611,000	60,000	
1902-03 { Pure	316,130	35,279	Favourable generally
{ Mixed	717,000	80,000	
1903-04 { Pure	374,559	34,345	Crop damaged by excessive rain and strong winds
{ Mixed	747,000	70,000	
1904-05 { Pure	304,100	13,000	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain at first and drought afterwards
{ Mixed	600,000	35,000	
1905-06 { Pure	278,200	17,500	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
{ Mixed	700,000	45,000	
1906-07 { Pure	309,200	36,200	Favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	775,000	90,000	
1907-08 { Pure	329,800	2,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards owing to drought
{ Mixed	900,000	20,000	

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Panjab and N.-W. Frontier (a)</i>			
1893-94	284,800	25,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1894-95	319,200	31,917	
1895-96	189,400	18,772	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	223,400	21,879	
1897-98	195,400	22,984	Unfavourable
1898-99	252,600	25,350	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	218,400	10,253	Favourable, though rain ceased somewhat early
1900-01	218,500	19,077	Favourable at first, but unfavourable later
1901-02	211,500	17,610	Unfavourable owing to heavy floods
1902-03	244,000	20,819	Unfavourable. Rainfall unevenly distributed
1903-04	240,600	26,143	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	158,000	18,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	146,800	13,900	Unfavourable owing to insufficient moisture
1906-07	95,600	8,800	Unfavourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1907-08	84,100	4,700	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
			Very unfavourable. Rains ceased early
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1893-94	177,740	12,309	Moisture insufficient
1894-95	191,040	15,892	Favourable
1895-96	151,038	12,052	Scanty rains and low inundation
1896-97	183,878	12,384	Inundation good
1897-98	154,812	8,260	Not favourable
1898-99	114,129	8,285	Inundation low
1899-1900	158,957	7,323	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	105,881	4,468	
1901-02	99,693	5,985	Water-supply deficient
1902-03	118,044	7,602	Not quite favourable
1903-04	122,496	5,665	Crop suffered from blight and insects
1904-05	83,700	5,800	Inundation low
1905-06	84,400	6,300	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	55,900	4,300	Crop damaged by insects
1907-08	50,600	3,900	Inundation low
<i>Berar (b)</i>			
1893-94	85,300	3,200	Not favourable. Rainfall excessive
1894-95	69,715	2,359	
1895-96	76,155	2,701	Not favourable owing to drought
1896-97	103,298	3,515	
1897-98	135,164	6,578	Favourable at first, but drought later
1898-99	135,493	5,620	Favourable
1899-1900	116,089	1,436	
1900-01	149,022	9,554	Unfavourable owing to drought and excessive heat
1901-02	118,249	2,958	Very favourable
1902-03	138,992	5,402	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive and continuous
1903-04	121,551	11,630	Favourable at first, but late rain untimely
1904-05	111,500	10,100	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1905-06	106,100	9,200	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1906-07	90,200	9,700	At first favourable; but drought damaged crop
1907-08	95,800	10,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
			Crop suffered through want of moisture

(a) The figures of both area and yield from 1901-05 relate to Panjab only, the forecast of the sesamum crop of the North-West Frontier Province having been discontinued from that year.

(b) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data.

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision.

SESAMUM—concluded

Province		acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>				
1896-97	.	387,041	13,005	Not favourable
1897-98	.	404,020	13,200	
1898-99	.	426,740	14,463	
1899-1900	.	237,512	2,388	Rains failed
1900-01	.	392,082	10,421	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	.	377,023	21,660	Late rains unfavourable
1902-03	.	472,282	34,038	Favourable
1903-04	.	601,607	33,325	Crop suffered from heavy rains
1904-05	.	780,000	29,400	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1905-06	.	465,600	18,400	
1906-07	.	498,700	27,800	Favourable
1907-08	.	510,600	20,600	Not favourable
<i>Total</i>				
1893-94	{ Pure	2,619,240	222,609	Not favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed	509,000	50,000	
1894-95	{ Pure	3,000,969	277,939	Crop injured by excessive rain
	{ Mixed	448,000	40,000	
1895-96	{ Pure	3,171,472	282,129	Crop injuriously affected by deficient rain
	{ Mixed	560,000	55,000	
1896-97	{ Pure	3,369,198	250,968	Unfavourable. Short rainfall
	{ Mixed	672,000	45,000	
1897-98	{ Pure	3,602,109	355,817	Favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed	594,000	60,000	
1898-99	{ Pure	3,530,625	348,118	Generally favourable
	{ Mixed	713,000	70,000	
1899-1900	{ Pure	3,316,067	213,256	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	{ Mixed	517,000	60,000	
1900-01	{ Pure	4,052,491	372,856	Favourable
	{ Mixed	622,000	75,000	
1901-02	{ Pure	3,711,711	296,210	Unfavourable owing to deficient and ill-distributed rain
	{ Mixed	611,000	60,000	
1902-03	{ Pure	4,435,648	493,567	Generally favourable
	{ Mixed	717,000	80,000	
1903-04	{ Pure	4,838,164	539,473	Favourable
	{ Mixed	747,000	70,000	
1904-05	{ Pure	4,178,700	300,400	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular followed by drought
	{ Mixed	600,000	35,000	
1905-06	{ Pure	3,913,600	341,800	Not favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed	700,000	45,000	
1906-07	{ Pure	3,864,900	451,000	Favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed	775,000	90,000	
1907-08	{ Pure	3,794,300	241,600	Unfavourable owing to protracted drought
	{ Mixed	900,000	30,000	

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude jagir areas

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

GROUNDNUT

[The figures in tons represent the outturn of nuts in shell]

Province	acres	tons (a)	Character of season
<i>Madras</i>			
1895-96	243,400	(b)	
1896-97	167,300		
1897-98	94,500		
1898-99	116,200		
1899-1900	102,000		
1900-01	229,097		
1901-02	337,600		
1902-03	421,300		
1903-04	384,400		
1904-05	386,400	151,700	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	393,100	174,500	Favourable
1906-07	511,000	189,000	Favourable
1907-08	572,000	200,000	Rainfall seasonable
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1896-97	143,726	(b)	
1897-98	120,303	(c) 55,962	Rainfall insufficient
1898-99	101,614	70,561	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	71,946	9,250	Disastrous owing to drought
1900-01	64,411	28,631	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02	96,622	63,298	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1902-03	69,855	61,854	Rainfall deficient. Water-supply short
1903-04	89,793	94,409	Favourable
1904-05	93,300	63,200	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1905-06	92,500	36,700	Unfavourable. Late rains deficient
1906-07	111,000	84,700	Favourable, though crop suffered from deficient moisture in places
1907-08	96,600	59,100	Crop suffered from deficient water-supply and disease
<i>Total</i>			
1895-96	(d) 243,400	(b)	
1896-97	306,026		
1897-98	214,803		
1898-99	217,814		
1899-1900	173,946		
1900-01	294,408		
1901-02	434,222		
1902-03	491,155		
1903-04	474,193		
1904-05	459,700		
1905-06	485,900		} Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	622,000	273,700	
1907-08	608,600	259,100	Not unfavourable on the whole

(a) The average outturn per acre in Madras has been fixed at 1,120 lbs of nuts in shell. In Bombay where groundnut is mainly grown with the help of irrigation, a good average crop is 9,200 lbs

(b) No information

(c) Excluding Native States

(d) Madras only

(e) Bombay only

Note—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

JUTE

PROVINCE	acres*	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1898	2,222,600	5,001,700	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1891	2,264,800	6,141,300	Favourable on the whole
1895	2,212,700	5,551,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1896	2,196,600	5,717,000	Rainfall deficient on the whole
1897	2,151,600	6,839,000	Favourable on the whole
1898	1,621,100	5,321,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1899	1,961,800	5,412,000	
1900	2,093,400	(b) 6,526,000	Rainfall somewhat irregular
1901	2,268,800	7,438,000	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1902	2,108,300	6,577,000	Abnormal. Rainfall irregular
1903	2,218,800	7,241,000	Favourable generally
1901	2,850,000	7,400,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1905	509,300	1,455,000	Moderately favourable
1906	780,400	1,911,700	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods
1907	931,200	2,058,300	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam (c)</i>			
1902	34,400	(d) { 48,000	Unfavourable. Rain excessive
1903	38,250	{ 90,000	Favourable generally
1904	29,700	{ 40,000	Very unfavourable, owing to heavy rain and floods
1905	2,559,000	6,672,200	Moderately favourable
1906	2,702,500	7,215,700	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,011,100	7,678,300	Favourable on the whole
<i>Cooch Bihar</i>			
1903	28,200	(e) { 50,000	Not reported
1901	20,000	{ 30,000	
1905	(c)	{ 52,500	
1906	(c)	{ 78,000	
1907	32,070	{ 81,200	
<i>Total</i>			
1893	2,222,600	See under Bengal	S.e. under Bengal
1894	2,264,800		
1895	2,212,700		
1896	2,196,600		
1897	2,151,000		
1898	1,621,400		
1899	1,961,800		
1900	2,093,400		
1901	2,268,800		
1902	2,132,700		
1903	2,275,050	(f) { 8,140,000	Moderately favourable
1904	2,899,700		
1905	3,128,300		
1906	3,192,000		
1907	3,074,300		
		{ 9,206,400	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
		{ 9,817,800	Moderately favourable

- * The estimates of the area under jute in Bengal previous to 1901 are based on very uncertain data
(a) Including Eastern Bengal up to 1901
(b) Revised according to the statistics of trade and consumption, and including the production of Assam, Cooch Bihar and Nepal
(c) The figures up to 1901 relate to Assam only, the figures for Eastern Bengal for those years being included under Bengal
(d) Included in the figures shown under Bengal for these years.
(e) Not reported
(f) Excluding the figures for Nepal, Upper India and Madras, which are stated below (bales):—

	Nepal	Upper India	Madras
		(old T. I. Ry.)	(old B. N. Ry.)
1905	51,300	28,260	4,357
1906	50,018	10,520	1,067
1907	77,600	5,500	7,800

Note.—The figures for 1907 are subject to revision

INDIGO

PROVINCE	acres	cwt	Character of season
<i>Bengal</i>			
1893-94	648,928	67,285	Crop injured by heavy rain and floods
1894-95	629,100	104,485	Generally favourable
1895-96	552,700	78,133	Favourable for the most part
1896-97	582,200	56,871	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	529,500	50,415	Rainfall insufficient and ill-distributed
1898-99	512,100	74,821	Favourable for the most part
1899-1900	449,200	44,996	Crop injured by excessive rain and floods
1900-01	360,600	47,707	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	311,200	41,820	Rainfall deficient
1902-03	253,500	21,034	Very unfavourable; rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1903-04	245,700	31,893	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	223,100	24,300	Very unfavourable; Rainfall irregular
1905-06	161,500	15,800	
1906-07	137,800	17,300	Crop injured by excessive rain and high floods
1907-08	146,800	20,000	Favourable for the most part
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1893-94	349,980	38,106	Favourable
1894-95	420,212	41,521	Favourable on the whole
1895-96	342,102	33,786	Favourable
1896-97	436,001	40,713	Favourable, though crop suffered from scanty rainfall
1897-98	376,899	37,515	Crop injured by heavy rain
1898-99	240,418	26,416	Not favourable. Crop injured by insects and heavy rain
1899-1900	231,400	17,977	Crop injured at first by excessive rain and then by drought
1900-01	262,175	31,529	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	168,990	18,986	Unsatisfactory, until the end of the season
1902-03	135,811	10,007	Unfavourable at first but favourable afterwards
1903-04	140,834	12,823	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	74,500	8,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1905-06	40,700	4,300	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	40,400	5,100	
1907-08	47,800	5,600	Favourable on the whole
<i>Madras</i>			
1893-94	442,400	58,100	Rainfall timely
1894-95	514,500	67,180	Favourable generally
1895-96	414,000	63,680	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	454,700	50,740	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1897-98	323,900	61,460	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	210,600	30,320	
1899-1900	219,000	33,340	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	251,900	46,100	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	239,400	38,480	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	212,300	40,260	Generally favourable
1903-04	211,000	45,900	Favourable
1904-05	126,300	16,700	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1905-06	113,000	17,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	180,700	32,300	Favourable
1907-08	119,300	16,300	Not favourable owing to want of seasonable rainfall
<i>Panjab</i>			
1893-94	110,700	15,916	
1894-95	121,200	24,005	Favourable
1895-96	101,300	20,325	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	135,400	20,519	Crop suffered through deficient rain
1897-98	108,800	17,392	Generally good
1898-99	47,200	8,263	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	97,300	15,577	Crop suffered from absence of rain
1900-01	116,700	22,693	Favourable
1901-02	71,600	13,533	Crop suffered from insufficient rain and locusts
1902-03	42,000	5,016	Unfavourable
1903-04	74,200	12,184	Favourable. Rainfall seasonable
1904-05	53,000	9,900	
1905-06	67,500	10,800	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	62,300	11,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by insects
1907-08	57,900	9,000	Unfavourable throughout
<i>Total</i>			
1893-94	1,552,008	179,137	Favourable except in Bengal
1894-95	1,683,042	237,491	Favourable
1895-96	1,414,002	190,924	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,608,901	168,673	
1897-98	1,330,099	166,812	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	1,010,318	139,326	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	1,026,900	111,890	Unfavourable. Rain irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	990,375	143,029	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	791,103	112,819	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1902-03	645,511	79,207	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	706,634	102,802	Favourable
1904-05	476,000	58,000	
1905-06	383,600	49,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	421,200	65,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	371,300	51,400	Crop injured by lack of timely rain except in Bengal (Bihar)

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE

[The figures in tons represent the outturn of raw sugar (*gur*)]

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1898-99	1,227,881	1,204,799	Favourable
1899-1900	1,259,070	838,885	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	1,212,456	1,193,214	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,228,691	976,222	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,151,777	904,132	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain and frost
1903-04	1,089,602	877,102	Not favourable owing to heavy and continuous rain
1904-05	1,212,600	1,183,400	Very favourable throughout
1905-06	1,228,900	884,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and drought
1906-07	1,386,700	1,264,600	Very favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,481,700	916,700	Not favourable owing to continued drought
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1898-99	861,100	871,435	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	884,400	817,185	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1900-01	801,800	811,420	Not very favourable on the whole
1901-02	661,200	676,410	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	673,500	681,580	
1903-04	632,400	653,900	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1901-05	633,000	634,700	Favourable at first, but drought later
1905-06	421,600	426,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	424,500	420,800	
1907-08	435,500	407,200	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>			
1905-06	201,500	188,500	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	182,200	174,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	174,600	163,200	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
<i>Panjab</i>			
1898-99	351,200	(b)	Unfavourable
1899-1900	343,600	203,935	
1900-01	334,500	272,114	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	351,500	239,105	Not favourable owing to drought and frosts
1902-03	309,400	204,012	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	321,200	232,664	Not unfavourable, though crop injured by heavy rain and frosts
1904-05	325,500	238,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	172,700	89,000	Distinctly unfavourable owing to drought
1906-07	277,700	212,800	Favourable
1907-08	384,700	288,500	Crop suffered somewhat from short supply of water
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1907-08	61,800	154,900	Crop affected by excessive rain at first and by drought later
<i>Madras (c)</i>			
1898-99	45,500	(b)	
1899-1900	54,400		
1900-01	55,400	109,400	Favourable, though rainfall deficient in places
1901-02	51,100		
1902-03	46,500	93,400	Water-supply deficient
1903-04	44,300	83,700	Rainfall heavy at sowing time
1904-05	47,800	90,000	On the whole fair
1905-06	60,700	114,500	Favourable
1906-07	52,100	100,400	Rainfall not seasonable
1907-08	48,900	92,000	Rainfall not seasonable in places
<i>N.-W. Frontier</i>			
1901-02	23,900	21,339	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	26,652	23,660	Favourable
1903-04	27,090	24,620	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	25,900	22,600	Favourable, though intense cold interfered with harvesting
1905-06	26,600	22,800	Favourable though crop injured slightly by frost
1906-07	28,600	32,800	Favourable
1907-08	35,200	32,200	
<i>Total</i>			
1898-99	2,485,681	2,076,234	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	2,541,470	1,860,005	Unfavourable
1900-01	2,404,156	2,276,748	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,316,301	2,022,476	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	2,207,829	1,906,784	Not favourable. Water-supply deficient
1903-04	2,114,592	1,871,986	Not favourable. Rainfall heavy
1904-05	2,244,800	2,189,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	2,111,000	1,725,500	Not favourable owing to drought
1906-07	2,351,800	2,205,300	Generally favourable
1907-08	2,622,400	2,054,700	Favourable at first, but not afterwards

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1901-05

(b) No information

(c) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1907-08 are subject to revision

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